

INTER OFFICE MEMO **TENNECO CHEMICALS, INC.**

TO	R.L. Horvath	AT	Flemington	DATE	February 4, 1971
FROM	F.W. Kanzler	AT	Burlington	COPY TO	C.H. Brower H.B. Carr W.W. Heal H.R. Horton G.W. Leach ✓File
SUBJECT	Microscopic Analysis of a Becton-Dickinson Film				

Microscopic analysis of the subject film showed the following results:

1. Gels (Agglomerates of Fused Polymer, Figure 1)

Initial inspection of the film showed an unusual amount of small gels. When examined under the microscope, these gels showed no fibrous contamination. Furthermore, all of the polymer within the gels was completely cured (fused) (Figure 1, upper left hand corner). No explanation can be given, at present, as to how these gels are formed. While no cured draw down of 1730 resin yielded gels of this nature, a draw down of an 0565 lot contained similar gels. A suspicion that these gels are formed by mixing of DHW-80 latex with sodium lauryl sulfate latex is being investigated. (The complaint lot was blended off with 1755, while the 0565 lot was preceded by a 1738 lot.)

About 80% of the "gels" observed were of this type.

2. Fibers (Agglomerates Formed by Fibers, Figure 2)

About 20% of the observed "gels" were caused by fiber contamination. The make-up of the gels is similar to those previously observed during past investigations.

3. Gels (Agglomerates of Unfused Polymer, Figure 3)

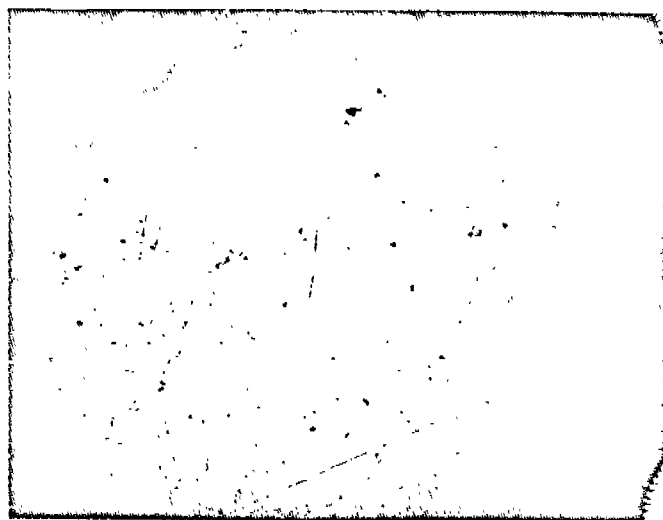
About four (4) gels in the film were formed by unfused polymer.

In addition to the above, it was noted that the film was embedded with a relatively large amount of dust particles.

Fred W. Kanzler
F.W. Kanzler

Attachment.
FWK/jt

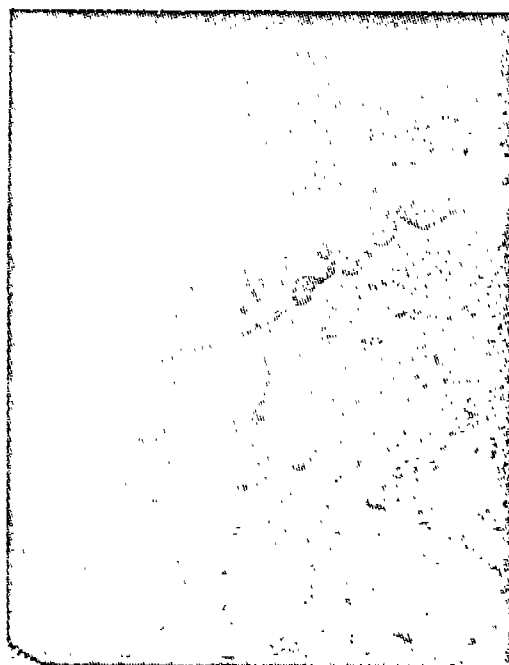
BECTON-DICKENSON FILM



GEL

Fig 1

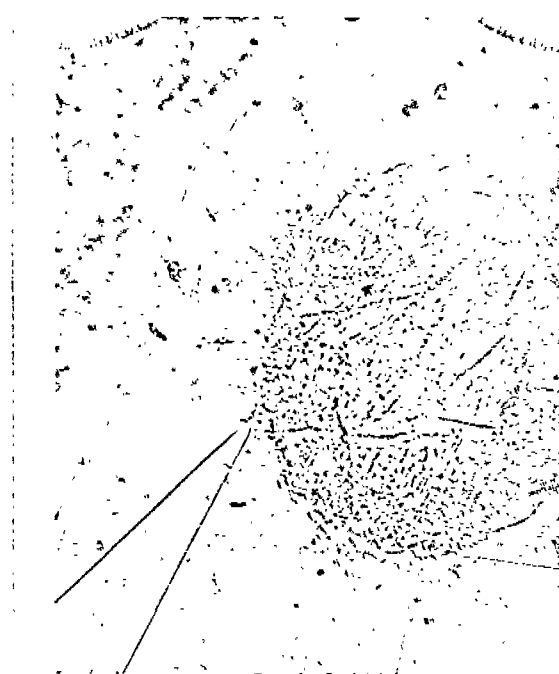
35X



FINGER GEL

Fig 2

100X



UNFUSED GEL

Fig 3

100X